Panell or Land Navigation(—21—)


# Gazette of the United States.

*A NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 6, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1792. [Whole No. 328.]



ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all persons, not to credit any person or persons whatever on my account, otherwise in my name, or on my credit, without special order from under my hand authorizing the same, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without such order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.

*Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792.* (ep4w)

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HISTORY

OF

New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

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*By* JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

WHEREAS it appears, by the proceedings in a certain cause now depending in the High Court of Chancery in England, wherein William Webb is the plaintiff, and John Porker (the executor of Thomas Bradley, deceased) is the defendant—that HENRY WEBB was put out apprentice by the Greenwich School, for the sea service, in or about the year 1775, and who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and sailed from England in the year 1776, to some part of North-America, in the ship or vessel called the Artemissa, Captain Llewellyn, formerly a Spanish Trader, and at that time a Navy Victualler or Transport, in his Majesty's service. And whereas it appears that the said Henry Webb deserted and run away from the said ship or vessel, and entered on board a certain privateer or vessel, called the Revenge, or Vengeance Privateer, of which one John Dean was then master or commander, then lying in New-York, in North-America; and that the said Vengeance Privateer, on or about the 5th of November, 1779, sailed from New-York aforesaid to Savannah, and arrived at such last mentioned place in or about the month of March, 1780, and sailed from thence in the said month of March, or in the month of April following, to some port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and that in the Month of May, 1780, the said ship or vessel was seen at Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, but the said Henry Webb hath not since been heard of, and is supposed to be dead, it having been reported that the Tender belonging to the said ship or vessel called the Vengeance, which ship was then commanded by Captain Knowles, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabout (and among whom the said Henry Webb is supposed to be one) were taken by the enemy, and carried into Philadelphia.

NOW, in pursuance of an order made in the said cause, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1790, any person or persons who can give any account or information touching the said Henry Webb, or of the said ship Vengeance, or whether the said Henry Webb is living or dead, and if dead, when and where he died, are required to give such account or information to WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers, in Symonds-Inn, Chancery-Lane, London, on or before the 6th day of November, 1792—and such person or persons will be rewarded for their trouble by applying to Mr. SAMUEL NAYLOR, the solicitor in the cause, at No. 4, Great Newport-Street, London; or to the Rev. JOHN STANFORD, No. 46, William-Street, New-York; or to JOHN PRETTYJOHN, Esq. Bridge-Town, Barbadoes.

(3w12w) W. W. PEPYS.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

*Philadelphia, June 6, 1792.*

THE Printers of Newspapers in the United States are desired to take Notice, That Mr. *Francis Bailey*, Mr. *Daniel Humphreys*, and Messrs. *Spotswood* and *Carey*, of this City, have ceased to print Newspapers, and of course can receive none from the other Printers free of Postage. The Printers of Newspapers are therefore desired to discontinue sending their Papers to those Gentlemen, unless they should become *Subscribers*, on the footing of other Citizens.

As divers Printers in other Places may have discontinued their printing of Newspapers, the Postmasters in those places are desired to give Notice thereof in the Newspapers in which they usually Advertise; that the Newspapers sent to such former Printers may be discontinued, and the Public Mails be relieved from useless Burthens.

T. PICKERING.

WM. CLELAND,

*BOSTON,*

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☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

*June 1.* (ep1m & 12w2m)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his heighth about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

*Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792.* (*ep1m)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

*Chester-Town, June 4, 1791.* (ep 8w)


THE following sections of the act entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned, are republished for the information of all persons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) shall be possessed of WINES.

"Sect. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the said last day of June next, shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port where the same shall be landed, and for that purpose, every permit for landing any Wines, which shall be granted by a Collector, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said Wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such Wines, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same wheresoever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, containing Wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized, and the want of such marks and certificates shall be presumptive evidence, that such Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall have in his or her possession, Wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall *prior* to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at some office of inspection in the city, town or county where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes and other packages containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection, at whose office such entry may be made, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the Wines so reported, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package containing such Wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have Wines in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and the Wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited." (ept29)

PUBLISHED FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE BY DESIRE.

To *the* DIRECTORS *and* COMPANY *of the* SUSQUEHANNAH *and* SCHUYLKILL CANAL, *or* INLAND NAVIGATION.

*Gentlemen,*

THE inland navigation of this state being of the greatest public utility, and having of late drawn the attention of the legislature, as well as of the citizens in general thereto, as to a subject of immense magnitude, some observations on it may be necessary and useful at this time.

I. *The immense advantages of the object absorb every idea of objection arising from the expence of it*, the only matter of solicitous enquiry is the *practicability of it.* An inland navigation between Schuylkill and Susquehannah, will bring by water to Philadelphia all the trade of the extensive waters of *Susquehannah* and of a most fertile country of about one thousand square miles, or 6,000,000 acres of land.

But this is not all—if this can be accomplished, a further extension of the inland navigation may be easily made to the Ohio and to Lake Erie, which at once opens a communication with above 2000 miles extent of western country, viz. with all the Great Lakes, together with all the countries which lie on the waters of Mississippi, Misouri and all their branches; an object vast indeed, and far greater than any one of a like kind which can be produced in any other country on earth.

II. The water communication between Schuylkill and Susquehannah is *the soul of all this*, or at least is the Great *Sine qua non* of it all; for were all the proposed water communications west of Susquehannah compleated, but must *stop* at Susquehannah, or could the communication with the sea be made in any *other way* than the one proposed, 'tis manifest that the whole advantages of that immense trade would be in a manner lost *to this city*, and would go to some of our neighbors, and aggrandize them far beyond every power of competition which would be left for us.

III. This water communication between Schuylkill and Susquehannah must be formed over a tract of country, of about 40 *miles* extent from river to river on a straight line, but about 60 miles as the navigation must go; this tract is cut by two creeks, the Quitapahilla, which is a branch of the Swatara, and runs into Susquehannah at Middletown, and the Tulpenhoking, which empties into Schuylkill at Reading. These two creeks lead within 4 miles of each other; the level of their head waters is nearly the same, and the space between them makes the height of land, or as 'tis commonly called the *crown land*, between the two rivers, which is nearly a plain; and the bottom of the canal through which the navigation must pass, will no where rise more than 30 feet above the level of the head waters of the two creeks above mentioned, nor so much as 200 feet above the level of the waters of Susquehannah or Schuylkill.

IV. The ground thro' which the canal must pass from one head water to the other of the said two creeks, is a sort of gap or valley into which much higher grounds on each side descend in long gradual slopes from the distance of several miles; in which high grounds, many rivulets or streams of water are formed: supplied by perennial springs rising in grouuds of a level much higher than the highest part of the canal, some of these streams carry mills thro' the year, and all of them united together, would convey a large supply of water quite sufficient for all the purposes of the canal.

V. By actual and most careful surveys and levellings sundry times repeated, it is certain, it is an established fact, that enough of the above said waters may be brought into the canal from sources more than 20 feet above the level of the highest part of it, enough water I say to carry a heavy saw-mill through the year; which is as much water as will be fully sufficient to supply a canal on the largest scale which can ever be necessary in any future time.

And as these waters are derived from limestone springs and other sources, that were never known to fail, we have every reason to be assured that they will afford a constant perennial supply of water, even through the dryest seasons of the year.

It appears then with most decided certainty, that the communication in question (however vast and immense its importance) is *practicable* on the largest scale requisite for all its uses; for when water enough for all the purposes of the canal can be produced on the height of land, and which can be let out either way as occasion requires, there can be nothing impracticable, nor indeed very difficult in forming the whole communication from river to river in a manner easy, safe and sufficiently ample or extensive for all its purposes.

VI. All I conceive necessary to be done after this is,

1. To make a succession of dams across the creeks from each river to the height of land, so constructed, that the tail of one pond may reach the dam next above it, and rise so much upon it as to produce the necessary depth of water; these dams are mostly built already, and will require no other expence than repairs, or strengthening for more certain security, and perhaps some heightening, that the water of the pond may swell or rise up to the dam above it, when that is not the present case.

2. From the top of each dam to make ways or an inclined plane, leading down to the water of the pond below, floored with strong plank, with an angle of depression sufficient to give it a necessary but gradual descent, say, if you please, one foot in ten.

3. To make a cradle like a sled, if you please, with sides of very strong timber, in each of which are to be inserted two wheels, about 16 feet asunder, on which the cradle will run up the ways, the lower wheel to be of somewhat larger diameter than the upper one, that the lower part of the boat's keel may be raised nearer to a level than the floor of the ways, then sink the cradle and draw the boat over it, then raise it to the bottom of the boat, and fasten the boat securely to it.

4. In the pond above the dam, and at sufficient distance and height, fix a strong post, and to it fasten a large block and shieve.

5. At the dam, close beside the head of the ways, make a sloom and gate, and fix a water wheel with a shaft or axis parallel to the top of the dam, and at right angles with the ways, the shaft of which is to reach over the ways, and be of sufficient height to admit the boat and cradle to pass under it.

6. To the tongue of the cradle or sled (which must be strongly braced) fix a chain or rope of sufficient strength, carry it up the ways, and reeve it through the block fastened to the post as aforesaid, then carry it back and fasten it to the shaft of the water wheel.

7. Fix your cradle carefully in the midst of the ways below, then hoist the gate and set the water wheel a going, and I conceive it will draw up a boat of 40 tons, with a steady and safe motion, and launch it into the upper dam in one or two minutes. You may at any time increase or diminish your force by letting out more or less water on the water wheel.

8. When the boat is launched into the upper pond, disengage it from the cradle, float it off, and let it go on its passage, and bring on its place another boat, bound down stream, and fasten a chain or rope to the lower part or stern of the cradle, and make it fast to the shaft of the water wheel and hoist the gate, which will immediately draw the cradle over the head of the ways, when the gate must be instantly shut down, and the last mentioned chain must be instantly disengaged, which is most easily and safely done by a large iron bolt, pierced perpendicular through a strong timber in the stern of the cradle, and which will be drawn out of course the moment it pitches over the head of the ways, and brings the bolt right under the shaft. The upper rope must be fastened to the tongue of the cradle, and I conceive the force of the boat running down the ways will be sufficient to turn the water wheel the contrary way, and unwind the chain from off the shaft; if this should not be sufficient, a little force may be added by hands, or if the wheel should turn too violently, it may be checked by letting a little water on it.

VII. The ways, water wheel, and house for the people who tend the works, must be crouded up as near the shore as possible, that the middle of the dam may be left as wide as may be for a waste way, over which ice, logs, &c. in times of freshes, may pass without touching or injuring the works.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

# CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,*
MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1792.

*In committee of the whole, on the 2d section of the bill for calling forth the militia.*

MR. LIVERMORE objected to the general terms used in this section; he thought the nature of the offences intended to be guarded against, ought to be more particularly defined—that the sources from whence complaints should issue should be pointed out.

Mr. Benson was in favor of introducing the express words of the constitution—and moved to strike out certain expressions for the purpose of substituting those words.

Mr. White observed, that the objections which had now been started were considered by the committee, and attempts were made to render the clause more express and definite, but it was found they only rendered it more obscure.

Mr. Baldwin said he considered the objection of the gentleman from New-York as involving a dangerous principle—it seems to suppose that the general government only possesses the power to suppress insurrections; whereas the States individually certainly possess this power, they can suppress insurrections, and will do it; their interest is involved in supporting the laws—and they are fully competent to do it.

Mr. Kittera said the gentleman from New-Hampshire objects to the clause because it is not particular enough—while the gentleman from New-York thinks it not general enough; he thought that the clause was very well expressed; it adopts that medium which in such cases is perhaps always the safest.

Mr Page. I move to strike out the clause—it cannot be amended; I hope that there is no occasion for such a clause, it holds out an idea of resistance which I will not suppose can exist. Mild and equitable laws will not be resisted, and if Congress should be so infatuated as to enact those of a contrary nature—I hope they will be repealed, and not enforced by martial law; we have seen no occasion for three years past of

ſuch a law as is now ſuppoſed neceſſary. If the reſiſtance be ſmall (ſaid a member from North-Carolina) the magiſtrates will be competent to the buſineſs—if great, it would not be prudent to attempt to cruſh it. It is not neceſſary to make laws merely becauſe the conſtitution authorizes a dangerous power.

Mr. Murray ſaid he was oppoſed to the laſt motion, as well as to that from the gentleman from New-York. He offered ſeveral remarks to ſhew the neceſſity of providing for an energetic execution of the laws, while at the ſame time he was fully impreſſed with the importance of having the power defined and guarded as much as poſſible. He adverted to the Britiſh government, where a prompt and energetic execution of the law is conſidered of the firſt importance, while at the ſame time the military is never called in but in the laſt extremity.—He gave a ſhort account of the proceedings of that government in the inſurrection raiſed in the city of London, by Lord George Gordon, &c.

Mr. Clark was in favor of ſtriking out—he ſaid the motion from the gentleman of New-York went to call forth the military in caſe of any oppoſition to the exciſe law—ſo that if an old woman was to ſtrike an exciſe officer with a broomſtick, forſooth the military is to be called out to ſuppreſs an inſurrection.—The government he obſerved was in its infancy—and he ſaw no neceſſity for ſuppoſing that the people would at this early ſtage oppoſe the laws.

Mr. Benſon roſe to explain—he ſaid his ideas were miſconceived, he had no ſuch deſigns as were imputed to him—his wiſh was to provide in the ſimpleſt and beſt manner for the object contemplated in the bill.

Mr. Gerry ſaid he was oppoſed to ſtriking out the ſection, but ſtill was not pleaſed with it altogether—and moved an amendment.

Mr. Mercer ſaid he had not heard any propoſition which pleaſed him—he liked the ſection as it ſtood better than any of them, but thought that required ſome eſſential alteration or addition; he had no idea that this government was to depend on the ſeveral State governments for carrying its laws into execution. He then adverted to the two different powers in a community, the civil and military—the firſt is a deliberative power, the other cannot deliberate—and therefore in no free country can the latter be called forth, nor martial law proclaimed but under great reſtrictions. He obſerved that the general government had reſpect to the perſons of the citizens of the ſeveral States, and not to the government of thoſe States; on this principle the marſhals of the ſeveral States have a power to call forth the *poſſe comitatus*—and additional marſhals ſhould be appointed, and only in the laſt extremity they may call forth the military power; he was in favor on the whole of retaining the ſection, and concluded by reading a clauſe which he propoſed ſhould be inſerted as an additional ſection.

Mr. Seney was in favor of retaining the clauſe, but he thought it ought to be qualified by ſome explanatory article.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

MADRID, March 28.

THE Queen was delivered this day of a ſon, which has been baptized by the name of Don Philip: all the foreign Miniſters, the Nuncio not excepted, were acquainted with the event too late to be preſent at the ceremony, which was over before they came.

PARIS, April 10.

*NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 14.*

NEGOCIATIONS with AUSTRIA.

All the miniſters having entered the Hall—M. Dumourier then read the diſpatches which he had ſent to Vienna, and the anſwer which he had that night received by an extraordinary courier.

The miniſter, in his letter, takes a view of the different motives which might influence foreign powers to arm againſt France. Could the affairs of the Princes who laid claims to Alſace, &c. be aſſigned as a motive? It was propoſed to adjuſt it amicably, and this therefore could only be the pretext, and by no means the real cauſe. Could it be to ſupport the cauſe of the emigrants?—The king had declared againſt them: it was the king who wiſhed to maintain the new government. Was it the Clubs who had formed, or the pamphlets which had been publiſhed? In that caſe, other powers might have long ſince undertaken a cruſade againſt England.

M. de Noailles, the French ambaſſador at Vienna, obſerved in his letter to the miniſter, that the young king was eager for war; that he himſelf had experienced ſo many mortifications, that he thought it unneceſſary to preſent the above diſpatch. He complained of the impeachment of M. de Leſſart, the late miniſter for foreign affairs, and deſired leave to reſign.

M. Dumourier then read a copy of another diſpatch to Francis, which concluded with ſtating, That unleſs the King of the French received a categorical anſwer, he muſt conſider himſelf as at war with the King of Hungary; and that if the armaments in the neighbourhood of France were continued, it would be impoſſible to reſtrain the reſentment of an offended nation. The miniſter added, that the King had written with his own hand to his nephew, to remind him, for the laſt time, that on his deciſion for peace or war muſt depend the peace of Europe, and the fame of his own ſtates; and to requeſt him, in the name of glory and humanity, not to plunge into an unjuſt war. "I have," ſaid his majeſty, "freely accepted the conſtitution. I have ſworn with the nation, whoſe Hereditary Repreſentative I am, to live free or die. M. de Mault, my Ambaſſador Extraordinary, will explain my ſentiments more at large."

M. de Noailles's refuſing to communicate the diſpatches tranſmitted to him, being conſidered as a breach of truſt; a decree of accuſation was paſſed againſt him.

APRIL 15.

Before the minutes of Saturday were read over and finally ſettled, the miniſter for foreign affairs informed the National Aſſembly that he had received a letter from M. de Noailles, ſtating, that he had obeyed the King's orders, in delivering the diſpatches tranſmitted to him to the King of Hungary.

This brought on a debate on the propriety of revoking the decree of accuſation againſt M. de Noailles, which, after a reference to the Diplomatic Committee, was adjourned for further conſideration.

APRIL 20.

*Decree declaring war againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia.*

The National Aſſembly deliberating on the formal propoſition of the King, conſidering that the Court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to French rebels; that it has excited and formed a concert with ſeveral powers of Europe againſt the independence and ſecurity of the French nation:

That Francis I. King of Hungary and Bohemia, has, by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April laſt, refuſed to renounce this concert:

That notwithſtanding the propoſition made to him by the note of the 11th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both ſides, to a peace eſtabliſhment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increaſed the hoſtile preparations:

That he has formally infringed the ſovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would ſupport the pretentions of the German Princes, poſſeſſionaries in France, to whom the French nation have continued to offer indemnifications:

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them againſt one another, by holding out ſupport to the malcontents in the concert of powers; conſidering, in fine, that the refuſal of an anſwer to the laſt diſpatches of the King of the French, leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable negociation, the redreſs of theſe different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there exiſts a caſe of urgency.

The National Aſſembly declares, that the French nation, faithful to the principles conſecrated by the conſtitution, not to undertake any war with the view of making conqueſts, and never to employ its force againſt the liberty of any people, only take up arms in defence of their liberty and their independence; that the war, into which they are compelled to enter, is not a war of nation againſt nation, but the juſt defence of a free people againſt the unjuſt oppreſſion of a monarch: that the French will never confound their brothers with real enemies; that they will neglect nothing to ſoften the rigours of war; to preſerve their property, and prevent it from ſuſtaining any injury, and to bring down upon the heads of thoſe alone, who league themſelves againſt Liberty, all the evils inſeparable from war.

That it adopts all thoſe foreigners who, abjuring the cauſe of its enemies, ſhall join its ſtandard and conſecrate their efforts to the defence of freedom; that it will even favour, by all means in its power, their eſtabliſhment in France.

Deliberating on the formal propoſitions of the King, and after having decreed the caſe of urgency, decrees war againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

THE KING'S ANSWER.

"I ſhall take the decree of the National Aſſembly into deep conſideration. It involves the moſt important intereſts of the nation."

Next day the Miniſter of Juſtice informed the Aſſembly that the King had ſanctioned the Decree.

LONDON, April 13.

*KING OF SWEDEN.*

The prayer preſcribed by the Council of the regency of Sweden, to be read for his Swediſh Majeſty, in all the churches of that kingdom.

"O God, be propitious to thy people, and forſake us not when we proſtrate ourſelves before thee.——Our King, ſolemnly acknowledged by a people, whoſe gratitude he deſires, and has preſerved; who was protected by the ſafety which the religion of a country grants to its Chief—this very king, for whom we have ſo often beſeeched thy grace and bleſſing, and have been heard by thee; this gracious King has been wounded by the ſhot of a traitor, ſuffers the moſt excruciating pains, and is in danger to loſe a life, the object of our love and thy protection. Extricated from the danger of war by thy aid, where a thouſand deaths encompaſſed him—peace maker among a divided people, and now in the boſom of the tranquility which he himſelf procured to the public welfare—it is the lot of this great King to be wounded by a murderous ſhot, fired off to bereave him of life and happineſs, in the metropolis, in his caſtle, under the ſafe guard of the laws and ſociety.—But the King lives, and only through thee, O God, he lives. This melts our hearts in gratitude. We may entertain hopes of the recovery and health of the King, if thou, O God, heareſt our prayers and ſolicitations in the time of need. O God, mitigate the ſufferings of the King, help him, ſtrengthen his fortitude, give him life, health and thy bleſſing for many years to come, to the comfort of his worthy ſpouſe, whoſe ſeparation from him could never take place without numberleſs tears; to finiſh the education and the example of a Prince, who could never aſcend the Swediſh Throne with a right greater than that which he may acquire by paternal love from his people; to the conſolation of the Royal Family, who beſt foreſee the conſequences of an event ſo fatal to the Empire, and which nothing but thy grace can avert. God, be merciful to thy people, and forſake us not while we call upon thee. If it be poſſible, yet nothing is impoſſible to thee, we ſupplicate thee, O Lord, never to let the blood ſhed by an aſſaſſin come upon this country, where there is no man ſo baſe, ſo hard, ſo heatheniſh not to deteſt and abhor this deed. God be with us, as with our fathers. Forſake us not, withdraw not thy hand from us, for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt, thy Son, our Lord, Amen."

The preſent diſturbances in Sweden cannot be aſcribed to the influence of liberty ſentiments; it is the ſtruggles of one tyranny againſt another. The nobles formerly exerciſed an unlimited oppreſſive power, which was overturned by the preſent King, who took it into his own hands; and although the finances of the country had been involved by his ſchemes of ambition, to which he was ſtimulated by the old French government, yet the people have enjoyed more privileges under him, and therefore prefer his deſpotiſm to that of the nobles.

A ſevere inquiry is on foot concerning the accomplices of the aſſaſſin Ankerſtrom; but a degree of commotion in Stockholm renders it uncertain whether the preſent Government of Sweden may not yield to a return of the former influence of the Order of the Nobles and Gentry.

We cannot obſerve without regret and indignation, the efforts of certain reſtleſs, turbulent, and fanatical ſpirits, who ſeek for employment and diſtinction to themſelves in confuſion and turmoil to their country. And we hope that there will not be any rapid or great increaſe, in number or conſequence, to thoſe perſons who have had ſeveral meetings, and, we underſtand, regularly meet together, under the name of Friends to a Conſtitutional reform.—There is nothing in the preſent ſituation of our neighbouring kingdom, France, that ought to encourage innovation and revolution in this country.

*Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 29.*

"M. Garrioqui who replaced M. de Lerena ad interim, has been definitively appointed miniſter of finances. The King has reſerved to himſelf the nomination of the governor of the council of finances, and that of the ſuperintendant general of the revenue. Theſe poſts were formerly held by the ſame perſon.

"Count d'Aranda has withdrawn the Royal edict of the 20th of July, requiring an oath from ſtrangers. This edict, though explained and frequently commented upon by its author, M. de Florida Blanca, ſtill contained very great inconveniences, ſerved as a pretext for vexations of every kind, and greatly checked the freedom of trade.

"The place of counſellor of the Council of War, vacant by the death of M. d'Heredia, has been conferred on Don Michell d'Ottamendi, who preſides at the head of the office for Foreign Affairs, and will be ſucceeded by Don Dominique d'Yriarte, Secretary to the Embaſſy at Paris."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The laſt accounts from this new colony are of a dreadful nature. The whole ſettlement were put upon ſhort allowance, on account of the extreme ſcarcity of proviſions—and the crops raiſing at Fort Jackſon were of the moſt unfavorable kind—the moſt promiſing not likely to yield three buſhels for one ſown; and, in many parts, even the ſeed was not expected to be returned. Norfolk Iſland did not produce corn enough for its own inhabitants. In ſhort, the proſpect of the whole ſettlement was deplorable in the extreme.

In conſequence of theſe accounts, orders are ſaid to have been ſent to Portſmouth, that the ſhips deſtined for that place ſhould be detained.

APRIL 27.

The intelligence of the death of the King of Sweden produced, as might be expected, the moſt lively effect upon the French Princes. M. de Conde was very much affected; the grief of M. de Artois was ſo great that for ſome time he was unable to ſuppreſs his tears. This Prince, and his brother Monſieur are at preſent examining the ſtate of the French cantonments. The Marquis de Broglio had traced the plan of a camp between Luxembourg and Treves; but it is probable the declaration of war will put a ſtop to this encampment.

THE KING OF SWEDEN'S WILLS.

Supplement of the firſt of June, 1789, to the will made by the King in 1780.

Article I. We confirm his Royal Highneſs the Duke Charles in the guardianſhip and regency, with the exceptions; all of which being mentioned in our will of 1780, and in this act of 1ſt June 1789, and preſcribed to his Royal Highneſs:

1. Not to create, convocate, and nominate, any Counſellors of the Empire.

2. We forbid his Royal Highneſs to convocate the States of the Empire, on account of the actual machinations.

3. Not to change nor diſmiſs the perſons which attend our ſon, without ſpecial order given by our hand.

II. This article concerns the oath his Royal Highneſs is to take.

III. This article is relative to the Governor and Tutor of the young King.

IV. In this article the Duke Charles is requeſted to look out for a conſort for the Young King, when ſeventeen years old, and to accelerate the marriage. She muſt be of Royal or princely blood. Mention is made afreſh of the reſervation, that the young King, when wronged during his minority, may claim it afterwards again, and every thing done without his conſent ſhall be deemed void.

Was ſigned, GUSTAV.

Stockholm, June 1ſt, 1789.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

In a committee of the whole Houſe on the ſlave trade, Mr. Secretary Dundas's motion for prohibiting the importation of African negroes after Jan. 1, 1800, was read.

Lord Mornington argued ſtrenuouſly for a more ſpeedy abolition of the trade, and moved that 1795 ſhould be inſerted inſtead of 1800.

The committee divided upon Lord Mornington's amendment for the abolition on the firſt of January, 1795—Ayes 130, noes 161—majority 31.

The Speaker propoſed Jan. 1, 1796.

Sir Edward Knatchbull begged to know, whether, if 1796 was agreed to, it was intended to revive the queſtion by the promoters of it, by urging, at any future period, a more ſpeedy end to the trade.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox both declared, that they ſhould conſider the vote of that night as deciſive upon the queſtion, and not ſubject to reviſion.

The committee again divided upon the propoſition for the 1ſt of January, 1796—Ayes 151, noes 132—majority 19 for aboliſhing the trade after January 1, 1796.

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WATERFORD, April 5.

TOLERATION.

A Jewiſh author thus deſcribes the Tolerant Spirit of the Government of Venice: "The Republic alone, ſays he, "and not the Inquiſitors, have the Preſs under their cognizance." Thus at Venice, an author may bring forth what he pleaſes, provided it does not affect the government. The Jews have had a Talmud, and Leon of Modena, and others, have lately publiſhed their opinions there. The Turks have printed their Alcoran; but what is ſtill more ſurpriſing among the Nazarines (viz. Chriſtians) is that they there publiſh books againſt the Clergy and the Sovereign Pontiff, which are received with applauſe, though this ſame Clergy are ſanctioned by the Magiſtrates. The Venetians render their religion ſubſervient to their policy, and their faith to times and ſeaſons; ſo that the body of their Doctors are compoſed of Nazarine Papiſts, Schiſmatics, Heretics, Jews, and even Turks; for the Senate there freely permit the Univerſity of Padua to give the Dictorial Bonnet, without requiring any profeſſion of faith from the candidates, though that profeſſion is ordered by the Pope. From hence it is plain, that this wiſe republic think the road to the ſciences ought to be open to all men; and that it is a hardſhip to have any ſtumbling block thrown in their way under the pretence of religion.

A a late patriotic meeting in Ireland, their ſentiments on the Slave Trade were thus ſtrongly, though quaintly marked. Their toaſt was—"The cauſe of all who are perſecuted becauſe they are black, and blackened becauſe they are perſecuted!"

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DUBLIN, April 5.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, to a gentleman of reſpectability in this city, dated 19th of March, 1792.*

"You have aſked what is my opinion of the preſent poſture of affairs?—It is the ſame, I believe, as that of every man, who is not ſtrongly an infatuated friend, or enemy to the conſtitution—All, I think, muſt agree, that the preſent poſture of affairs is moſt wretched—that we have neither liberty nor ſecurity——that anarchy, a ſtate much inferior to the moſt deſpotic Government, pervades the land! and, in ſhort, that we ſeem to be ruſhing precipitately into that ſtate of diſorder, in which force ſupplies the place of law and juſtice, and in which all the bonds of ſocial union are diſſolved.

"In Paris, though the fermentation of men's minds be extreme, greater tranquility is enjoyed than in any other part of the kingdom. Never, however, were libertiniſm and irreligion carried to the pitch which they have here attained: In the provinces are daily committed diſorders of every denomination.

"Perhaps before this letter reaches its deſtination, the flames of civil war will have broken out in the ſouthern provinces. The clubs of the Jacobins, diſperſed through the kingdom, I conſider to be the principal cauſe of the diſorders. They inflame the minds of the people, excite them to riot, counteract the meaſures taken by the civil magiſtrates for the re-eſtabliſhment of order, and whilſt they are violating the conſtitution, pretend to be its chief ſupport.

"The Majority of the National Aſſembly is compoſed of men of that party—hence the confuſion and tumult which accompany all their debates, their continual complaint of the inactivity of the executive power—the denunciation of Miniſters—that indecent abuſe of foreign government—the provocation of war," &c. &c.

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NEW-YORK, June 15.

Who would have thought (ſays a correſpondent) that the effects of the late misfortunes of many of our citizens would have been ſo little felt in general, as they are at preſent? Scarcely any traces of the diſaſters, except in the ſpeculating line, which happened ſome time ago, are now to be ſeen in the commercial ſphere.—Trade of every kind begins to be carried on again with ſpirit and ſucceſs.—The repreſentations which have been made of the ſituation of New-York, in conſequence of the late ſpeculative failures, have been very exaggerated and falſified. The ſhock at the time was ſevere, but of ſhort continuance. Credit is again revived—and proſperity once more approaches in ſight.

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# Philadelphia, June 20.

By an ordinance of the King and Council of Great-Britain, the acts regulating the trade of that kingdom with the United States of America, which were continued to the 5th April, 1792, are further continued to the 5th April, 1793.

Monday laſt arrived in this city from London by the way of New-York, a model by which the New Theatre of Meſſrs. Wignell and Reinagle in Cheſnut-ſtreet is to be erected.—This plan has been pronounced by European architects and perſons of taſte and judgment, to be better calculated for a building of convenient and elegant accommodation, as well with reſpect to the performers as the audience, than any Theatre of equal dimenſions hitherto conſtructed. The model will in a few days be exhibited for the gratification of the curious.

The late European intelligence exhibits a very intereſting tho' confuſed draft of the ſtate of affairs in that quarter of the globe. France, finding that the combined powers of Auſtria, Pruſſia, &c. were mak ng the moſt active warlike preparations, while they continued to negociate very indefinitely, has declared war againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary. This, it is expected, will conſolidate the views of the nation; and while the ardor of the great body of the people will lead them to the moſt ſtrenuous exertions againſt the common enemy of the revolution, the legiſlature will be enabled to complete without interruption the great buſineſs of arranging their finances, and finiſhing the internal organization of the kingdom. The momentum of the new power, that of the people, will be felt, and ſubmitted to in all the departments; and while ſo ſtriking and important an object is to be provided for as the war, taxes will be paid with chearfulneſs, to ſuch an amount as that the treaſury will probably be full and flowing.—The accounts from Auſtria and Pruſſia are vague; the marchiug of troops to the frontiers in large bodies, councils, meſſengers, and other concomitants of war are mentioned. The King of Sardinia diſclaims all hoſtile intentions againſt France. The ex-princes and *their* forces are quite in the back ground of the picture.—Sweden muſt be in confuſion ſince the death of Guſtavus; their own concerns will probably be ſufficient to engroſs their whole attention—an inveſtigation of the late aſſaſſination is proſecuting.—The Swiſs Cantons do not appear in a conſpicuous ſituation at the preſent criſis.—No recent intelligence is received from Spain which can enable us to determine what part ſhe will take in the war; her old habits, and the late change in her miniſtry, are ſuppoſed to be favorable to France.—England will probably remain neuter; ſome, however, ſuppoſe her continental engagements will render it difficult for her to keep out of the ſcrape. On the whole, the French, united among themſelves, and animated by the fervor of liberty, will be invincible, while their enemies will have to act with the utmoſt caution, leſt while they attempt to extinguiſh the fire of freedom in a neighboring kingdom, their own houſes ſhould be involved in the flames.

The late glorious triumph of reaſon and humanity in the deciſion of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, for the abolition of the ſlave trade, muſt inſpire every benevolent mind with the moſt pleaſing and reſpectful emotions towards that enlightened people. When we conſider the immenſe intereſt which was ſuppoſed to be involved in this deciſion, and the perverting power of avarice over the human mind, we may juſtly exclaim, The ſacred influence of Liberty is irreſiſtible!

This vote of Parliament, with certain ſplendid decrees of the National Aſſembly of France in favor of MAN, have poured a flood of glory on the tranſactions of the preſent period, which throws the events of paſt times, however brilliant, into the ſhade.

The number of perſons in Edinburgh, taken laſt year, was 81,865.

Married, Mr. Jacob C. Wikoff, Druggiſt, to Miſs Charlotte Phile, daughter of Frederick Phile, Eſq. Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.

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[The conteſted election of the State of New-York is highly intereſting, as it reſpects the important privilege of free ſuffrage.—We are aſſured that it is the decided opinion of the well informed of both parties, that had all the legal votes given at the election to which the following proteſt refers been counted, there would have been a very conſiderable majority for Mr. JAY as Governor.]

NEW-YORK, June 13.

WE, the ſubſcribers, members of the joint committee appointed to canvaſs and eſtimate the votes taken at the laſt election in this State for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Senators, do diſſent from and proteſt againſt the determination of the major part of the ſaid committee, reſpecting the votes taken at the ſaid election, in the county of Otſego.

I. Becauſe theſe votes, having been given by the freeholders of Otſego, and the packages containing the ſame having been received, and tranſmitted in ſeaſon to the Secretary's office, by the perſon acting as ſheriff of the county, the committee have no right to reject them, under the pretence of judging of the legality, validity, operation or extent of the ſheriff's authority or commiſſion: Theſe queſtions being foreign to the duty of their appointment, and capable of a deciſion only in the ordinary courts of law.

II. Becauſe, if the committee was by law authoriſed to examine, and determine the legality and extent of the Sheriff's authority and commiſſion, we are of opinion that Richard R. Smith, at the time he received and tranſmitted the ballots, was the lawful ſheriff of Otſego. By the Conſtitution the ſheriff, whatever may be the form of his commiſſion, muſt hold his office during the pleaſure of the Council of Appointment, and by the law of the land, he muſt continue therein until another is appointed, and takes upon himſelf the office. Richard R. Smith having been appointed on the 17th February, 1791, and Benjamin Gilbert having been appointed on the 30th March, 1792, but not having qualified, or taken upon himſelf the office, until Richard R. Smith had received and tranſmitted the ballots, Richard R. Smith, at the time he received and forwarded the ſame, muſt be deemed the lawful ſheriff of the county. The uniform practice which has prevailed ſince the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution, precludes all doubt reſpecting its true conſtruction on this point. For, although the commiſſions of the ſheriffs are for one year, they nevertheleſs continued to exerciſe the office, until others were appointed, and entered upon the execution thereof; which has often been long after the expiration of the year, and ſometimes after the ſame perſon has remained in office for more than four years ſucceſſively. And ſuch ſheriff ſometimes after the expiration of their year, at others, after having held the office for four ſucceſſive years, have received and tranſmitted ballots for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, which ballots have, on former elections, been received and canvaſſed; and even upon the preſent canvaſs, the committee have canvaſſed the ballots taken in the counties of Kings, Orange and Waſhinton, notwithſtanding the year had expired for which the ſheriffs of theſe counties were commiſſioned, and no new commiſſion had been iſſued. Hence the ſheriffs of thoſe counties, in receiving and tranſmitting the ballots, muſt have acted under their former commiſſions, ſince a mere appointment without a commiſſion, and a compliance with the requiſites preſcribed by law, could not, in our opinion, give any authority as ſheriff to the perſon ſo appointed.

III. Becauſe, if Richard R. Smith, at the time he received and forwarded the ballots, was not ſheriff, the county was without a ſheriff, a poſition too miſchievous to be eſtabliſhed by a doubtful conſtruction of law.

IV. Becauſe, if Richard R. Smith was not of right ſheriff of the county at the time he received and forwarded the ballots, he was then ſheriff in fact of that county; and all the acts of ſuch an officer, which tend to the public utility, or to preſerve and render effectual the rights of third perſons, are valid in law.

V. Becauſe, in all doubtful caſes, the committee ought, in our opinion, to decide in favor of the votes given by the citizens, left by too nice and critical an expoſition of the law, the right of ſuffrage be rendered nugatory.

We alſo diſſent from, and proteſt againſt the determination of the major part of the ſaid committee, reſpecting the votes, taken at the ſaid election, in the county of Clinton.

Becauſe, it appears that the ſheriff of the ſaid county deputed a perſon by parole to deliver the box, containing the ballots of the ſaid county, into the Secretary's Office. Such deputation we deem to be ſufficient; and as there is ſatisfactory evidence, that the box was delivered in the ſame ſtate, in which it was received from the ſheriff, the votes in our opinion ought to be canvaſſed.

We alſo diſſent from, and proteſt againſt the determination of the major part of the ſaid committee, by which they declare that George Clinton was, by the greateſt number of votes taken at the laſt election, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, choſen Governor of this ſtate; and that Pierre Van Cortlandt was, by the greateſt number of votes at the ſaid election, choſen Lieutenant-Governor of this ſtate. And that John Livingſton was, by the greateſt number of votes at the ſaid election, in the Eaſtern diſtrict of this ſtate, choſen a Senator in the ſaid Eaſtern diſtrict.

Becauſe, it cannot be aſcertained whether George Clinton was choſen Governor, or Pierre Van Cortlandt, Lieutenant-Governor of this ſtate, by the greateſt number of votes at the laſt election, without examining the ballots, contained in the boxes, delivered into the Secretary's Office, by the ſheriffs of the counties of Otſego and Clinton; there being a ſufficient number of freeholders in theſe counties, with the votes given in other parts of the ſtate, for John Jay, as Governor, and Stephen Van Ranſellaer, as Lieutenant-Governor, to give them a majority of votes for thoſe offices; nor can it be aſcertained, whether John Livingſton was choſen a Senator in the Eaſtern diſtrict, by the greateſt number of votes in that diſtrict, without examining the votes taken in the county of Clinton, there being a ſufficient number of freeholders in that county, with the votes given in other parts of the diſtrict, for Thomas Jenkins, as a Senator, to give him a greater number of votes for a Senator, than the number given for the ſaid John Livingſton.

SAMUEL JONES,
ISAAC ROOSEVELT,
LEONARD GANSEVOORT.

Secretary's Office,
New-York, June 12, 1792.

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From the *title* of the NATIONAL GAZETTE (ſays a Correſpondent) it was natural to expect that it would have been conſpicuous for diſſeminating principles calculated to promote the great *national* intereſts of the United States—the *national union*, *national credit*, *national proſperity*, in reſpect to commerce, agriculture and manufactures—*national* reſpectability in reference to the conſtitution, the laws, and government; and in reſpect to the adminiſtration of the government, which is placed in the hands of the firſt patriots of the country, at the head of whom is the man who "unites all hearts," at leaſt apparently; an adminiſtration which with ſo much harmony, concord and ſucceſs, have given America a name in the earth, and made her the model of the nations that determine to be free.—Inſtead of realizing theſe reaſonable and juſt expectations, what do we behold?—A faction, who arrogating to themſelves a ſuperior degree of ſenſibility for the liberties of this country, are inceſſantly pouring forth, through the medium of that Gazette, a torrent of abuſe againſt men and meaſures; and loading the government of the people with epithets of opprobrium, ſurpaſſing thoſe formerly applied to the meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry in their attempts to enſlave us. This cannot be conſidered in any other point of view, than a continuation of that oppoſition which ſprang up immediately on the promulgation of the conſtitution to which the United States is indebted for its preſent enjoyments and future proſpects. It may not be improper to exhibit, occaſionally, an abſtract of thoſe ſentiments and opinions, by which the party that ſupports *this National Gazette* propoſe to ſecure to the people the bleſſings of UNION, and a REPUBLICAN ſyſtem of government. C.

The following *national* ſentiments appear in the NATIONAL GAZETTE of Monday laſt:

"*The ſpirited conduct of ſome good old whigs of 1775, in deſtroying the notification of the exciſeman in Germantown, as a* diſgraceful badge of ſlavery, *may convince our rulers that a free people will not be amuſed by financial palliatives.*

"*The government of the United States in all things wiſhing to imitate the corrupt principles of the court of Great-Britain, has commenced the diſgraceful career by an exciſe law, and during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs attempted a* ſtamp duty *on cards, with a ſanctified pretence to diſcourage gambling!*"

N. B. The acquieſcence of the reſpective ſtates in the exciſe law, is manifeſt from this circumſtance—that they generally, if not all of them, have repealed their ſtate exciſe laws, in conſequence of that ſpecies of taxation's being aſſumed by Congreſs agreeable to the conſtitution.

Extract from the ſame paper.

"*A reſpectable minority in Congreſs (the ſingle vote of* Gen. Jackſon *might have frequently made it a* majority) have reprobated *every one of the meaſures that are complained of; and if Pennſylvania had been repreſented in the Senate, many of thoſe meaſures, which were carried only by the caſting voice of the Vice-Preſident, would perhaps never have been adopted.*"

Extract from Thurſday's Gazette.

"*That there was an evident bias in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of a moſt ſingular nature, in the vote given the 21ſt of March laſt, muſt appear to every impartial examiner, who will take the trouble to caſt his eye over the* Yeas *and* Nays, *where it will clearly appear that the northern members generally voted in the negative on the queſtion for declaring Gen. Jackſon entitled to a ſeat.*"

This is truly republican indeed! Thus alſo has the Speaker of the Houſe been ſtigmatized in the *National Gazette* as a prejudiced man, for the abominable crime of exerciſing his own judgment!

Another extract.

"*Was it a hoſt of foreigners, who, with the Preſident of the United States at their head, kicked out of doors the* tractionizing *repreſentation bill, to introduce a* conſtitutional one?"

This ſhews the ſentiments of the party—from ſuch intolerance may the United States forever continue free.

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The New-York papers teem with publications (pro and con) reſpecting the deciſion of the canvaſſers of the votes at the late election in that ſtate.

A meetiug was to be held on Monday at the City-Hall, for the purpoſe of adopting meaſures to obtain legal redreſs of the injury conceived to be done to the Conſtitution from the deciſion of a majority of the canvaſſing committee.

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At a meeting of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in this State, held at Chriſt Church the 5th inſt. the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the general convention of ſaid church in the United States, to be held in the city of New-York, the 3d Tueſday in September next, viz.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Dr. Magaw, Rev. Mr. Pilmore, Rev. Mr. Grig, William Bingham, Eſq. and Meſſrs. John Campbell and Wooddrop Sims.

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Died on Saturday laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, Col. RICHARD FULLERTON, of this city, and on Sunday his remains were depoſited in the burial ground of the firſt Preſbyterian Church, attended by a large number of reſpectable citizens.

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*PRICE OF STOCKS.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 per Cents, | | 22/ |
| 3 per Cents, | | 13/ |
| Deferred, | | 13/2 |
| Indents, | | 13/ |
| Final Settlements, | | 20/ |
| Half ſhares Bank U. S. | 75 | per cent. prem. |
| Shares Bank North-America, | 17 | ditto. |

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*SHIP NEWS.*

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Juno, Brice, Havre de Grace & Exeter
Brig Columbus, Selman, Cadiz

☞ The Editor of this Gazette informs his patrons, that he has conſtantly ſent it to thoſe ſubſcribers who have not directed that it ſhould be diſcontinued after the firſt of June.

From the *United States Chronicle*, printed at Providence, (R. I.)

## *AN ODE.*

### THE EFFECTS OF SPRING.

REMOTE from noiſe, in ſkies ſerene,
Old TAUNTON's *cloud-capt* ſpires aſcend,
The hills are cover'd o'er with green,
And bloſſoms make the foreſts bend.

Tho' fools conteſt, and bigots rave,
Bright reaſon yet directs the ſoul,
While ſome, juſt tott'ring o'er the grave,
Seem quite impatient of controul.

Let ſatyr keen, and wit refin'd,
Tranſmute enjoyment into pain,
Till reaſon ſtimulates the mind
To court philoſophy again.

Here heav'n-taught ſcience rears her head,
And labor marks the road to wealth,
While ſocial mirth, by fancy led,
Eſtabliſhes convenient health.

Here too, on pleaſure's airy tide,
We court the muſes in the ſhade,
Or on the ambient waters glide,
To ſee the glimm'ring landſcape fade.

Amuſement oft at evening hours,
Impels the ruſtic ſwain to rove
In ſearch of pinks and ſweeteſt flowers,
To deck the boſom of his love.

Enamour'd *there* he drops his head,
In vain he courts forbidden bliſs;
And tho' he fails her charms to wed,
He now and then purloins a kiſs.

Our cattle in the foreſts ſtray,
Our lambkins bound the meadows o'er,
Their gambols round their mothers play,
And vultures kindle fear no more.

Since herrings came our ſtreams to trace,
Health ſparkles on the damſel's cheeks,
She lures on ſhore the finny race,
While rapturous joy her boſom ſpeaks.

She takes the victim by the tail,
And bends her footſteps to her home;
And as ſhe winds along the vale,
She cries—"*the herring tribe is come!*"

Now pleaſure darts in ev'ry eye,
Each boſom glows with fervent heat;
The fainting more than gain ſupply,
The wretched quit their dark retreat.

The limping ſire his crutch forgoes,
His wither'd limbs revive in bloom;
He throws aſide his bag of woes,
Nor yet ſalutes the ſullen tomb.

O SPRING! thou happieſt ſcene of man,
Puſh on thy bleſſings through the year!—
O let it end—as it began,
Without a ſigh—without a tear!

*Taunton, May* 24, 1792.

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JUST ARRIVED,
In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported—And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

## GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choice firſt quality BEEF, do.
Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and 114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

*Philadelphia, May* 16, 1792 (ep9t)

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## Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that tranſfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which tranſfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the tranſfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

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GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

## Houſe of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious Houſe lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Eſq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſtock of the beſt Liquors, and will uſe every exertion to give ſatisfaction by procuring, in their ſeaſon, the beſt of every ſpecies of proviſion, and having the ſame ſerved up in the moſt neat and elegant manner.

[12awiſtJul.] GEORGE H. LEIGH.

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## NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

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## Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

*May* 2. (t.f.)

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## JONES & BURROUGHS,

*STOCK-BROKERS,*

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

*Boſton, March*, 1792. (1aw3m)

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WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

## A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

*March* 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

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WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

## A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Conference Room | ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each. | theſe rooms to be of full elevation. |
| A Room for the Repreſentatives | | |
| A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter | | |
| A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area | | |
| An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt | | |

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

*March* 14, 1792 *tf.* THE COMMISSIONERS.

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## A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing ehe Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 2000 Dollars is | 2000 |
| 1 | | 1000 | 1000 |
| 2 | | 500 | 1000 |
| 5 | | 200 | 1000 |
| 10 | | 100 | 1000 |
| 30 | | 50 | 1500 |
| 90 | | 20 | 1800 |
| 1675 | | 4 | 6700 |
| 1814 | Prizes. | | 16000 |
| 3520 | Blanks. | | |
| 5334 | Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is | | 16002 Dolls. |

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and encloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

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TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.—Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.

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APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

## A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neſhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.)

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## BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATTHEW CAREY,

*No.* 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6ſ6.

3. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York, from its firſt ſettlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a deſcription of the country, with a ſhort account of the inhabitants, their religious and political ſtate, and the conſtitution of the courts of juſtice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."——N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

5 Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, containing ſelect productions of the moſt eminent Britiſh and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the Britiſh edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Biſhop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50ſ2---plain, ſix dollars.

14. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Chriſtian Economy, tranſlated from a Greek manuſcript, found in the iſland of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypſe---Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

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## American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

*Philadelphia, December* 3, 1791. tf

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## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.——Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.